MEW WIRE PRESIDE PRIDAY, JUNE 31, 1861.

THE REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Advance of the Outposts of the Hostile Armies.

The Pickets of the Forces Within Speaking Distance of Each Other.

Active Preparations for an Engagement.

A GRAND BATTLE HOURLY EXPECTED.

Large Bodies of Troops En Route and Ordered to the Capital.

REPORTED FIGHT AT PIEDMONT, VA.

Skirmish at Savannab, Mo., and Defeat of the Rebels.

RETURN OF THE REBELS TO HARPER'S FERRY.

Interesting Reports from Fortress Monroe and Western Virginia.

Proclamation of Gen. Lyon to the People of Missouri.

EXPECTED BATTLE AT CAIRO.

Louis Napoleen's Views of the Rebellion and His Designs on England,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1861. ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND BATTLE—AN PRINCIPLE APPACE ON THE UNION FORCES EX-

From information received this afternoon, it is believed that a forward movement of the whole of General McDewell's division, to repel an attack by the rebel forces.

is now taking pines.

Mr. Emergon, of South Reading, Massachusetts, returned from Atlington Heights about two o'clock, and reports that the New York Eighth regiment has started. with two days rations, and without knapsacks, towards Bairian Court House. The cavalry there had also already gone out, and other regiments are preparing to follow without delay. The Union and rebel pickets are inter mingled along the whole line within speaking distance.

Dr. S. O Richardson, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Emerson, were informed by the Provost Marshal at Alexandrin that an engagement is now unavoidable, and as venient for them to take the boat for Washington without It is evident that the rebels have pushed forward their

lives from Manassas . unction and Fairfux Court House; and it is the opinion of shrewd military men here that they intend to engage our troops and retire gradually, drawing our forces after them-into an ambuscade o masked field batteries. It is believed that they have lacated batteries all along the line from Manassas June ion to Pairfex Court House, and their attack at present is not with the expectation of carrying our defences, but of drawing out our troops within reach of their concealed

This scheme is adroit, and might bring disaster to General McDowell's command if our officers were not already warred of it; but they are on their guard, and hav ing learned experience from the ambuscades already discovered, they will move with due caution.

No doubt is entertained that a battle is near at hand The rebeis appear to have yielded to the milkary necessity to make an attack, and are about to carry their plane into execution.

information was received at the War Department at four o'clock, that General Mollowell and his staff had within an boor returned to his headquarters at Arlington Heights, from an inspection of the quiet along the whole line. His lines have been extended and advanced, and officers and men are spriously awaiting the expected attack.

No passes are allowed to be issued on either side of the river. Everything occurring indicates expectation and readiness for an immediate engagement. It is not expected, however, that the action will begin until daws to-morrow morning, although it is probable that the pickets and outposts may come in collision at various points during the afternoon and night.

The advance of General McDowell's lines is quietly pro

It is understood at the War Department that General Beausegard had moved the main body of his forces to wards our lines, and is now in close proximity to them. The War Department is busy in perfecting arrange ments to meet their advancing columns. The telegraph operators are despatching messages over the various lines of military telegraph, and couriers are momentarily ar riving and departing. All is quiet here, but expectation to intense in regard to the proceedings on the other side Startling intelligence is hourly looked for. Information has been received that the rebels are

throwing up introchments one mile beyond Fairfax

Five companies of the Third United States infantry, and two of the lirst and one of the Eighth United States infaniry, all under the command of that experienced

soldier and gallant officer, Col Dixon S. Miler, reached here last night, about midnight, direct from Chambers burg. They have moved over to Virginia. The artillary and Fire Zonaves are ordered to hold

themselves in realiness. More caution is exercised than formerly in granting passes to vight the encampments on the Virginia side, while none are given for the gratification of mere

The New York Seventy first regiment were called out cet after midnight last night, and proceeded in a steamer to Alexandria, is consequence of a reported attack upon that point. Finding no occasion for their services, they naturned this morning to their quarters at the Navy

GEREAL PALSE ALARY AMONG THE UNION CAMPS. & report having reached Washington this afternoon that the rebel troops had been discovered in force by the Paign cutposis, and that a general alarm had been given to the different regiments composing General McDowell's corps d'armee, I immediately proceeded on barreback to our lines on the Virginia side, to satisfy mysel'as to the reliability of the report. I found al the regiments of the right wing, under command of Colones ungested Ceneral Walloridge to inform Covernor Antiew

Fort Corcoren, and proceeded a short distance in the direction of Fa''s Church. A mounted scout had apprise Colonel Coreoran of the alleged approach of a large body of rebels to within three miles of the fort. A thorough scouring of the adjacent country toon entisfied the commanders that the report was un-

founded, and that no enemy was in the vicinity. Speceeding past the position of the Sixty ninth, at Pail's cross roads, to the encampments of the Ohio and Connecticut regiments, I found everything quiet. Tae commanding officers assured me that no trace of the rebels had been discovered by their pickets, which exended to the vicinity of Fall's Church and Vienus. Returning by way of Fort Corcoran, I found the Sixty

ninth back in their old position, and the New York Twenty eighth and Thirteentle quietly drilling. At the Fort I met a general officer of the regular army, who told me that the supposed approach of General Beauregard (rebe') and his army had ended to wind, and that he was fully satisfied that there was no ground whatever or the afternoon alarm.

It appears that the alarm also extended to the left wing of the army in Virginia. All the regiments about Mexandria were in commotion, and some actually broke up camp and marched onward. They are all occupying their former camping grounds this evening.

The regiments are greatly tired of these harassing daily faire aisrms. They are thoroughly disg isted with the kind of war they have thus far been waging. They are anxions to assault the enemy in their p sition, and loth to be obliged to wa't for their approach. Genera Scott could then, do no greater favor than to order an

The position of the Connecticut and Ohio regiments remains uncharged. The former are encamped on the left and the latter on the right of the Loudon and Hampehire Railroad, some nine miles this side of Vienna. The Connecticul on posts extend to within a very short distance of Fall's Church. Last night they captured two strong

THE REERL FORCES NEAR VIENNA. · Lieutenant Tompkins' company of Second Cavalry returned this morning to the Ohio camp at Ball's Gross Roads, from a reconnoissance of the enemy's outpost, They brought certain intelligence that there is a conside rable force of the rebels in the neighborhood of Vienna THE INTRENCHMENTS AT THE CHAIN BRIDGE. The works this side of the Chain Bridge are now com-

pleteted, and are impregnable ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK POURTEENTH REQU-

MENT.
The New York Fourteenth regiment of Volunteers, Cal McQuade, arrived this morning, and have gone into camp. The Fourteenth have gone into camp near Meridian Hill, just beyond the city boundary. ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth New York regiment arrived this after noon, about three o'clock, and proceeded immediately to

the Eighteenth Albany, N. Y., regiment arrived to night, and the Phirty eighth, from the same State, is ARRIVAL OF THE POURTH MAINE REGIMENT. The Fourth Maine regiment arrived here to night.

THE TROOPS UNDER ARMS. The New York Twelfth and other regiments quartered on this side of the Potomac have been under orders all this afternoon and to night to march to Virginia at a

TROOFS ORDERED TO THE SEAF OF WAR. Seven thousand additional troops, including regiments from Ehode Island, New York and Penusylvania, have received marching orders, and are expected to arrive here within twenty four hours.

ARREST OF SEDITIONISTS.

Ex Lieutenaut Randolph, who made himself notorious by pulling General Jackson's nose, was arrested here to in the presence of the Justice was violent and his las guage excessively profune. On account of his age and

Several citizens of Fairfax county, among them Moses and Henry l'erbry, were arrested to day, in the neighborhood of Bail's Cross Roads, for collusion with the rebelg. They are held as prisoners at Camp Corcoran.

CAPTURES BY THE ENEMY. A Sergeant and Corporal of one of the Connecticut regiments encamped at Taylor's tayern, near Ball's Cross Roads, were taken prisoners by a detachment of rebel cavelry last night, while acting as a picket guard about half way between Taylor's tavers and Fairfax Court

The steamer Reliance arrived at the Navy Yard about one glolock this morning from below Aquia creek. She brought up a schooner laden with contraband articles, seized by the Pawnee at Maryland Point, opposite Aquia Creek. They consist of ten thousand pounds of bacon, three barrels of sugar, and two sacks of coffee. They were consigned to a noted Maryland rebel at present serving in the rebel army in Virginia, and evience was found that they were destined for the rebel

The Navy Department to-day received despatches from Captain Rowan, of the steamer Pawnee, enclosing reports of Lieutenant Chaplin, from which it appeared the latter. on the first cutter, assisted by the tug Reliance, has been profitably cruising opposite to and in the neighborhood of Aquia creek, on the Maryland side, where he selzed a large amount of contraband provisions, consigned to a rebel, who is now in the rebel army. They were placed on a wood schoener that happened to be near, and towed to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut, Chaplin reconnoitered at other points, where he and his small party drove in some mounted rebel pickets, when return shots were fired at them and the compliment was acknowledged by discharges of canster from the Reliance. Lieut. Chaplin captured nine hoats, which evidently had been used for the transports tion of rebels over the Potomac, and destroyed five

The steamer Mount Version has returned from Pamunkey creek, Mary land, where she selzed a sloop, which had been engaged in transporting rebel troops from that point to Virginia. The sicop has been towed to Washington, and the sloop men are prisoners.

Capt. Woods, of the Mount Verson, together with his guard, landed at the White House yesterday, and scoured the country for miles in quest rebel of batteries which it was reported had been erected there, but not

REPORTED REITEN OF THE REURLS TO HARPER'S

There is a well-grounded rumor here that the rebels have returned to Barper's Ferry, burned the Rifle factory, and destroyed another bridge across the Potomes. The failure of General Patterson to march into and hold Harper's Ferry, after the rebals evacuated that place, is a subject of surprise in military circles, and will result in a demand for explanation. It is believed that General Cadwallader recrewed the Petomac to the Maryland side upon the approach of the renei forces, believ ing them to outnumber him largely.

THE BATTLE OF ECONEVILLE, MO. The War Department is in receipt of impor tent intelligence from St. Louis, respecting recent shair at Booneville. There are no details, neither is it known how many are killed; but Secretary Cameron has been occupied for several hours in the arrangement of matters connected with the future movements of Gen. Lyon. His prompt and decisive a tion is faily approved here.

TEN MORE REGIMENTS PROM MASSACHUSETTS. Ten more regiments from Hassachusetts, to be armed and equipped by the government, and to serve three

The acceptance of the ten regiments of Massachueatta is to a great degree due to the efforts of Gen. Walbridge, of New York. It appears that the General wrote to the Governors of each of the Northern and Western States and inquired how many troops they could and would furnish. Governor Andrew promptly responded that Massachusetts would furnish the government ten additional regiments, to serve for three years, that they should be ready in forty days, thoroughly armed, equip ped, and provided with baggage, camp equipage and provision halos. In short, that they should be put into the field with all the materials for a campaign against the enemy, no matter where located. The President received the proposition with great favor, and to day Secretary Cameron accented the ten regiments, and re-

Banter, under arms. The Pixty-nints had again for of the fact. I do not learn that any other State responded to General Walbridge's letter of lequiry. THE RECENT ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

> Complaints continue in reference to the new army ap cointments. General Scott said, in conversation yesterday with the President and other gentlemen, that during his much care taken to the selection of officers. While this is true, it is equally so that some persons recommende by General Scott were not appointed. Names of very pexperienced youths appear in the list as First Licutesants, who know nothing whatever about military mut ters. When the new regiments were called for by the President, a commission, consisting of General (then Major) McDowell, Colonels Franklin and Meigs was appointed to fix upon a plan for their formation. It was agreed by this commission, and same tioned by the Secretary of War and General Scott, that half of the officers of the new regiments should be ap pointed from the old army, and the other half from civil life. More than this has been done, for the Secretary of War, desirous to make the army in every respect what it should be, and anxious to reward a large number of meritorious military officers, exceeded the one half determined upon in virtue of the recommendation of the commission referred to. Only a few Second Lieutenant: have been yet appointed. All the vacancies are to be filled by non-comprissioned officers and privates now in the United States Army, who may be deemed worthy of

> BLECTION OF A COLONEL OF THE NEW YORK SEVEN-TY-NINTH.
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> James Cameron was this afternoon elected Colonel of the Seventy minth (Highlanders) regiment, and to night

he was seconaded by the band of that regiment, at the residence of his brother, Secretary Cameron. LOUIS NAPOLEON'S VIEWS OF THE REBELLION-HIS DESIGNS ON ENGLAND.

touis Napoleon has go: his eye on England, and before be loses sight of her he means to wipe out Waterloo. A highly intelligent American gentleman arrived here to day, just from Paris. He figured in court circles while there, and had several interviews with the Emperor, at each of which the latter turned the conversation upon the exciting state of affairs in this country. He not only expressed the strongest sympathies with the give mmen the United States, and denounced the rebell on, but also said to my informant," When you return to the United States, tell the people I am nearthy with thems and if any one of the great Powers recognise the rebels I will give my hearty support to the present go vernment, and against any interference." This was understood to mean England. My informati says Napoleon's conversations pointed all the time to the probable action of England in relation to our affairs, and he did not disguise the hope that she would interfere and recognise the so called government of the Confederate States, in order that he might have an excuse to pitch in His first move would be to incite revolution in Iroland At the same time Canada would repel the idea of the home government recognizing a bogus government, based upon the system of slavery. They would pre'er to link their fortunes with the free people of the No. th. DANGERS ON THE ISTRINUS OF PANAMA.

Some reports, more or less incorrect, having appeared in the New York papers about the steps taken by the New Granadian Legation and the government of the United States concerning the Isthmus of Panama, I have in month ago news reached this country to the effect that considerable expedition was being fitted out in the rebel secoded from the Granadian confederacy upon the ground of State severeignty and State rights), and was ready to start from Carthagena, with the purpose of extending the revolution to the State of Panama, and substracting if from the power of the federal government. The added that a dangerous class of people. not natives from Papana, but residents in that transit sympathized with the diovement and were ready to take advantage of it and to profit out of the disorde that would inevitably arise on the lathrough As the transit interests impactived by this belong especially to the United States, and as by the treaty of 1646 this government and that of New Granada the United States agreed to guarantee positively and effi-caciously the perfect neutrality of the 1sthmus and the rights of sovereignty and property of the general govern ment of New Granada over the whole of that territory Mr. Pombo, the Gransdian Charge d'Affaires, did not lose a moment in giving formal notice to Mr. Seward of the imminent danger which was impending over the Iransit, and consequently over the United States tart that the time provided for in the article of alliance of the treaty had arrived. Mr. Pombo did not ask from our government any interference in the domestic troubles of the country; but, so far as the Isthmus of Panama and the neutral interests of the two governments were concerned, the treaty of 1846 is explicit enough. It appears that, by the authority of the government of New Granada, any expedition like the one mentioned has been declared piratical, and it could not be allowed to land without leaving the security of the Transit route to the mercy of the bad characters brought to the Isthmus from abroad, and which so many time have threatened to destroy society and property in that

Mr. Seward save due consideration to Mr. Pombo's notice. Our government was not slow to discern that the United States have even more interest than New Granad in keeping peace and order uninterrupted in the Isthmus. promptly sent accordingly to the commanders of United States vessels of war in Aspinwail and Panama. Besides this, it seems that two more vessels have been ordered to depart to that destination. It is but just that th present administration, lending the influence and power of the United States, whenever it may be proper, for the security and welfare of our sister republics of the South may compensate for the fatal policy of ex-President Pierce-a policy which was not less injurious to Spanish America than it was to the United States.

The HERATO has given to the people of the United States reveral warnings of the dangers that were impending over our commerce with New Granada, and especially over our l'acide trade, in connection with the fire eater revolution which for more than a year has been devastating that sister republic, and as long ago as the 11th of January the HERALD predicted in an editorial that in case Mosquera's rebellion should be tem porarily successful, an expedition of negroes was likely to come from Carthagent against Panama. The HERALD mentioned the atrecttles committed by those hordes in the States of Bolivar and Magdalena, to which may be added now the burning alive of the federal garrison of Sucpaventura, in the State of Cauca, made by the same lass of people three months ago. The Himand reminded our people of the insults made by the Magdalena rebels to our Consul in Rio Hache in July last, and of the atroclous murder perpetrated on the same day and place on the person of the clerk of the Dutch Cousciate; and it was remarked that no better fate could our citizens and property located in Panama expect from the hands of the Nicto and Morquera bordes, if permitted to land on the isthmus. We are sorry to see that the case foresean by the Berain is on the verge of realization; but we are happy at noticing that the view of the matter and the proper steps to be taken in consequence, advised by the HERAID five months ago, have been adopted by the ad-

LIEUTENANT WOODWARD NOT WOUNDED. It is not true that Lieutenant Woodward, of the First chio regiment, was wounded at the affair at Vienna His sword was broken by a grapeshot while in his hand. MR. LANE, OF KANBAS, A BRIGADIER GENERAL-

BRIGADE FROM KANSAS. Serator Lane, of Kansas, has been appointed a Briga-Her General, and will proceed to Kansas immediately, and raise seven regiments. This brigade will undoubt dly be employed on the Western border.

IMPORTANT RESPRCTING PASSPORTS. The following notice emanated from the State Depart

ment to-day—

It is expected that hereafter any passport which may be issued by a diplematic agent accredited to this government, or by any consular authority whatever, either to a person about to preced beyond the lines of the United States forces or to a foreign country, will be countersigned by the secretary of State

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE BALTIMORE APPOINTMENTS. There is said to be a disposition here to make some adical changes in the federal appointments in Baltimore. A pumber of these appointments were made at the sole justigation of Hop. H. Winter Davis, with the hope, as was believed by the administration, of aiding his re election, but it seems they were only of service in enabling him to thrust himself forward as the Union candidate, against the wishes of a majority of the Union men of Baltimore.

ARBIVAL OF VIRGINIA REPUGEES. A number of refugees from Prince William county. from the outrages of the rebels, arrived bere to may. ARRIVAL OF COLONEL RITCHIE, OF MASSACHUSETTS Colonel Ritchie, of Governor Andrew's staff, arrived here to night from Fortress Monroe, where he has been to inspect the Massachusetts regiments, by order of the

General Spicer, of New York, and two of he staff, ar rived to night. He will impect the Seventy first to

THE ANNAPOLIS PROPLE AND THE NAVAL ACADEMY. A deputation of prominent citizens of Anospolis, headed by Judge Brewer and Alex. Randall, waited upon the Secretary of the Navy to-day, to urge the restoration of the Naval Acodemy to Arnapolts. They made a strong appeal, and presented various reasons why their petition should be granted. They were told that the school could not be reinstated during the exciting could tion of analys, and that its ultimate restoration would be a subject for future consideration. THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The official majority for Charles B Calvert, the Union candidate for Congress in the Sixth district of Maryland, is said to be 161. This result is a glorious Union triumph the district of Maryland neteriously most deeply infected with the epidemic of disupion.

ARMY APPOINTMENT. Benjamia J. Rutchins, a reporter in this city, has reperved a commission as First Lieutenant of the Paire regiment of cavalry.

PINANCIAL AFFAIRS. In order to avoid misapprehension, it is proper to say that the Secretary of the Preneury has not concented, or even entertained any proposition to issue bonds for any purpose not especially authorized by law.

PASSAGE OF FIVE THOUSAND TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE EN ROUTE POR THE CAPITAL.

No less than five thousand troops passed through this city to-day, or rends for Washington. They consisted of the Fourteenth and Eighteenth New York regiments, Fourth Maine regiment, Rhode Island Second, and one disturbance. The Maine regiment was loudly observed. They were treated very handsomely, and expressed much

Twenty-eight of the Naval Brigade arrived to day from Old Point in a destitute condition, and were furnished with meals by Marshal Kane, who gives them passes for New York to-morrow morning. They tell some woful stories. The vessel that brought the discharged troops up also brought about ninety tone of bombahells, which were landed at Fort McHenry. Mr. Merriman, arrested for high treason, will have

his trial next week. The secession feeling is on the increase in Baltimore and the tast numbers of Union troops constantly passing through the city does not diminish it. This fact is everywhere evident, and renders the city at this moa vastly important point as events culminate, as the are now rapidly do ng in all directions in this section.

THE MAINE AND NEW YORK REGIMENTS EN ROUCE.

Panapagaa, June 20, 1861 The Maine and Fourteenth and Eighteenth New York egiments passed through here last night. The commit tee of refreshments were on duty till daylight, supplying the necessaries at the Washington street depot. The arrangements rives most complete. A gas and water extension apparatus was in operation. It is supported by voluntary contributions of the citizens, who assemble at signal gans fired on the approach of the troop-

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1861. The Fourteenth New York regiment passed through here to Washington at nine o'clock this morning.

THE NEW BAMPSHIRE REGIMENT EN ROUTE.

The Second New Hampebire regiment, Colonel Galman Maston, arrived from Portsmouth shortly after moon to sons of New Hampshire. The regiment is mbers 1,200 to 1,400, and, the Cadets acting as an escort, they marched through many of the principal streets to Music Hall, where a bountiful collation was spread. The hall was superbly secorated. Marshal P. Wilder presided. After the collation the regiment marched to the Com mon, and was reviewed by Governor Berry and ex Gov erner Goodwin, of New Hampshire, and Greener Andrew. The crowd and enthusiaem was greater, if possible, than on any similar occasion.

train and steamboat, via Fall River, for New York. The regiment includes a battalion of Rives, and is one of the noblest that has left for the war. The field service, inchading ninety horses, twenty one baggege wagons ambulances, &c., was sent forward this moraing.

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA TROOPS ES POUTE.

On- 400, Ill., June 20, 1861. The Second Wisconsin regiment arrived here this morn ing and were most enthusiastically received by our citi zens, who turned out in large numbers to meet them They leave for the Fast to-night via the Michigan South

The First Minnesota regiment, Colonel Corman, has

INDIANA REGIMENTS EN ROUTE.

The Eighth and Ter th regiments of Indiana Volunteers Colonels Benton and Manson, passed through last night

BEEEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

[From a Baitmore letter, June 19.]

While wasking through one of the great to acco ware houses on Charles street to day, I mot a gentleman from Lynchburg, Virginia, who is here on business connected with his tobacco plantation, near that city. Hearned from him some interesting facts in regard to the condition of affairs in the middle and western part of Southern Virginia, where he is well acquainted. He says that ever since the commencement of the war troops have been pouring into Lynchburg from the South, most of whom have gone North, to Gordonsville, Manas ass, Frederichburg, Culpepper and Harper's Ferry, or last, to Richmond and Nortok. He says he is confident that more than 75 000 troops have so passed through, and that beridge there there are fully 25,000 there now, from the States of Fennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. These troops are stationed in seven campe, on both sides of the James river, each State by itself, and are drilling incessantly. He is acquainted with many of the officers, and learned from them that, without exception, the officers and learned from them that, without exception, the officers and learned from them that, without exception, the officers and learned from them that, without exception, the officers above the rank of heutenant were all men of military experience, being either graduates of West Point, or else baving served with distinction in the Mexican war, Many of the lioutenants were graduates of some of the Southern military academies. The troops were all hardy and healthy, and were dressed in plain and serviceable unifores. Their arms were invariably good, those of many regiments being of Puropean manufacture. He speck particularly of the Pairt regiment of Alabama, Like most of the coher important cities in Virginia, Lynchburg has been fortified. It is surpounded by high hills, and on these tumerous batts rice have been creeted, mounted with heavy artillery. There are more than one hundred of these large sum, be BEBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, ETC.

CINCINNATI, June 20, 1881 Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, arrived here yes terday, en reale to Washington. He was escorted across the river by Sie Newport and Coving on military and a large ree of offizens. At three o'clock he was formally waited upon by the Chamber of Commerce, and made a speech from the bulcony of the Burnet liouse to a large gathering of citizens. He left at ten o'clock last night for the East, being escoried to the depot by a large military force.

REPORTED FIGHT AT PIEDBONE, SA.

CAUSSAIN, June 20, 1861.
A special despatch to the Commercial, dated Grafton, tays that the rebels occupy Fiedment, Virginia, 4,000 or L,KO streng.

A guard of forty Marylanders, from Cureberland, under Captain Rickley, were stationed at the bridge there, with one piece of artillery. As the rebels advanced they poured shot into them, and continued to do so until the suprers were all killed, and the brave I tile band were nearly cut to pieces, two escaping. The rebels suffered

Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, of the rebel army, w. captured by scouts near Philippi.

Colonel Kelly is slowly gaining strength, and will go to Wheeling this week.

The reported taking possession of Piedmont by the rebels was false. After burning the bridge and cutting the telegraph wires, they retrasted into the country.

The War Department is in receipt of advices confirming the after at Piedmont.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The following proclamation was issued to day -

To the Pacits of Missocks - Econevitie, June 18, 1861.

BONEVILLE, June 18, 1801.

Then leaving St. Louis in consequence of war made by the Governor of this State against the government of the United States, because I would not assume on its be half to relinquish its duties and addicate its rights of protecting loyal cutzens from the oppression and crucibles of the rebels in this State. I published an address to the people in which i occiared my intention to use the force under my crimmand for no other reason than the milate rance of the authority of the general government and the protection of the rights and property of all law abiding citizens.

The State authorities, in violation of an agreement with General Earney on the 21st of May last, had drawn together and organized upon a large scale the means of warrare, and having made a declaration of war they abandened the capital, issued orders for the destruction of the railroad bridges and telegraph inter, and proceeded to this point to put into execution their hostile purposes towards the general government. This devolves upon me the necessity of meeting this issue to the best of my ability, and, accordingly, inverd to this point with a portion of the force under my command, attacked and dispersed the hostile forces ga bered here by the governor, and took possession of the camp equipage left and a considerable number of prisoners, meet of them young and of immetting age, and who represent that they have been misied by fraud, a gentously devised and industriously circulated by deringing leaders who seek to devolve upon uneffecting and acladed followers the fact of securing the object of their false amplition.

Out of comparison for these misguided youths, and to

by desinging leaders who seek to devolve upon unrespecting and actuded followers the fact of securing the objecting and actuded followers the fact of securing the object of their false ambition.

Out of comparison for these misguided youths, and to correct the impressions created by unscruptions calumnistors, I liberated them upon the condition that they will not serve in the impending hostilities against the first dates government. I have done this is spite of the well known facts that the leaders in the present rebellion, having long experienced the mildress of the general government, still feel condition that this inclines cannot be overtaxed even by factions hatfillities bying in view its overthrow, but lest in the case of the late Camp Jackson affert, this cirmency shall still be misconstrued, it is proper to give warning that the government cannot always be expected to induge in it to the compromise of it evident wellare. Hearing that those pictuing against the government mave fairely righteented that the government troops in the fair of the purpose of military despotism and tyrrany, I hereby give notice to the people of their State that I shall security of every description recognized by the laws of the State and belonging to law abiding oildens. But it is equally my duty to mintain the paramount authority of the United States with such force as I have at my command, which will be retained only so long as eppesitive make it necessary, and that it is my wish and shall the my purpose to visit any unavoidable right arising in this sense upon these only who provoke it.

All persons who, under the misapprehensions above mentiond, have taked up arms, or who are now preparing to do so, are invited to return to their homes and relaxed to the total past occurrences.

Righter United States Army Commanding.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT HOONEVILLE.

JED PERSON CITY, Mo., June 20, 1861. The steamer Sanskine, from Booneville, brings an sticial confirmation of the defeat of the State forces on Monday. The efficial statement of the killed is not vet twenty. The Union less is two killed, nine wounded and one missing. The State troops numbered over 2,000, and lost 1,500 stand of arms, considerable ammonition.

stores, and a number of horses and mules Governor Jackson is supposed to have gone to Askansas.

roops on board. it is thought they will make another stand at Lexing

on, under Colonel Wightman, formerly of the United

EKIRMISH AT INDEPENDENCE. LEAVENWORTH, June 19, 1861. In the sk rmish at Independence on the 18th, Captain H showsy, the rebel commander, and five other officers. we eshot by their own troops while trying to prevent

th outtacking of the Unionists. During the parley three Unonists were wounded.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS. Sr. Leuis, June 20, 1861. Two field pieces and a number of muskets were capared by the lows troops at Hudson, on the Hannibal and

Iwenty three rebels were also captured at Cameron. art of whom have been released on parole and the selance retained for examination. Several wagon loads of powder, eight cannon and seenty head of cattle have been captured by the Union roops at Rolla. Twenty five prisoners were also taken.

St. Joseph Railroad, on Wednesday

part of the State. Colonel Siegell's regiment will soon The examination of J. W. Tucker, editor of the Jeurnal has been postponed till the 21 of July.

Rolls on the 17th for Springfield, in the southwestern

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH WEST.

FIGHT AT SAVANNER, MO.—COMPLETE DEFEAT OF Carongo, June 19, 1862.
The Sturges Rifers left this evening for Cincinnati schaumback's cavalry (here) and Captain Parker's

dragoons (at Cairo) are under orders to proceed to Graf

The Chicago Tribune has intelligence that Colonel Car tis, Second lows regiment, learning that the rebels at savannak, Mo., 30 miles north of St. Joseph, had driven out or imprisoned all the Union men within the town went there on Monday with 400 troops, and after a slight scrimmage, in which two rebels were killed, put things to rights, disarming the robols, and giving their muskets to

the Union men. The Times Cairo correspondent says that Grundy Bry ant, a citizen of that place, returned from the South en Monday. He says the bank of the river secret lined with cannon at Memphis. In a few days a heavy butter; of twenty gins will be mounted, commanding for severa miles the approach to the city by river. There are not many troops in the city of Memphis, the main body belog four miles back. The heaviest battery in the South is at Randelph, Tenn. It will be utterly impossible for an force, however large, to pass within its range. The num ber of men communiting it is variously extimated at from

At Union City there is trouble among the men the Mississippi troops express a desire to march up in Colum bus, fortify the town and provoke General Prentiss into but, fortify the town and provoke General Preniss into hostilities. The gurs at Union City are of small calibre, except six thirty-two pounders, a few hawitzers and two sixty-two pounders, while the approaches to Colombia are of such a nature as to render a battery of such character settley would make by no means formitable. The works on the fortifications at Cairo are propressing slowly. Everything done so far has a permanent look, as if it was the purpose of the government to render the place a military post rereafter.

THE LETTERS OF THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT TAMPERED WISH.

Camo, June 19, 1861. W. H. Russell correspondent of the London ? fores, ar rived here from the South to-day. He says nothing is regard to Southern affairs. He complains that his corres pondence has been tampered with by the senessionists bie letters detained, altered, and some not must from Bouthern port offices at all.

NEWS FTOM FORTRESS MONROE.

DUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTERS MOSSION, June 16, 1862.

Authentic List of Killed and Wounded of the Third Regiment New York Volunteers at Big Bakel-Wa t of the New I'ml Popers-The Twentieth Regiment Torner Ri-Het-Condition of the Troops, de , de , de .

and wounded of the Third Regiment (Colonel Frederick fownsend) New York Volunteers in any of the New York dailies, I have copied the annexed list for your special benefit, from the Acintant's books, as embraced in the report of that officer to the Colenel, after the fight at Rig Eethel, on the 10 h inst., at the time of being fired men by the Seventh regiment, Colonel John F. Bendix All the statements that have heretofore appeared in

specially the Seventh regiment, Colonel John F. Bendix. All the statements that have heretoric appeared in print were modifical, and consequently unrestable.

We are, however, bravely getting over the brush, and as I was one of the wounded, I am ready and anxious for a tight, as well as most of our men, who are probably more than willing.

Captain John E. Mulford, or company K, was struck a glancing blow by a grape whot, which fractured two of his ribs, but that brave others is getting along well, and is desirous of leading his gallant company forward to another charge. We are suffering here for want of newspapers. If you could send us the Hakala, we would feel elemaily obliged to you, as it would serve to drive away the monotony of camp hite. It is doubtful whether we will remain long at this pest.

The New York Twenticth regiment, Turner Rises, Col. Max Weber, arrived here yesterday, and are encamped very near us. They are apparently a very fine body of men. All the troops hereabouts are well and in good spirits. The anexed is the list of those mentioned in the beginning of this letter—

Captain John E. Mulford, slightly in the breast, also slightly in the lett is begrape abot.

Lieutenant E. W. Stone, slightly in the knee.

Sergeant W. C. Cardy, mortally in the abdomen; dead. Private Samele Wilson, slightly.

Private I. Martin, slightly.

Private I. Martin, slightly.

Private I. Martin, slightly.

Private James Echards, dangerously; two builets.

Private James Garbett, martally.

Private John Merice, slightly in left arm.

Leutenant J. G. Pay, slightly in life.

Private John Merice, slightly in life.

Private John Kerte, slig Wm. Brower, slightly.
Wm. Bill, very badly.
Jeel Snyder, slightly.
Emmet Wells, alightly.
Martin Ritchie; supposed killed.
Pour missing.

The Transport Steamer Cataline Fired At-Report of the Affair-Successful Experiments with Righest Cannon Against the Enemy's Batteries at Sewall's Point-General Pierce and the Hig Bethel Afair-Departure of a Re-

connoitring Party, de., de. On my arrival at this poet this morning from New York, I learned that the steamboat Cataline, regularly employed in conveying troops and stores to Newport News, while on her return trip on Sunday evening was fired at by a rebel armed steam propeller which sallied out from Norfolk and approached within one mile of the steamer, dring three shot-, one of which came within ten feet of the Cataline; the other two shots fell short. Captain Philitps, the commander of the Cataline, in his report of the affair, says that he left Newport News at six o'clock on Sunday evening, the 16th inst., for this place, and when a short distance from his starting point he espied a small rebel steamer approaching him from the direction of Sewall's Point. He kept on his course, not

knowing the design of the suspicious craft until it ap-proached within one mile of his boat, when the rebel craft fired two shots at his steamer, one tioned. These shots were immediately followed by another one from a swivel gun on board the rebel. The Cataline being unarmed, and with only her ordinary crew of ten men on board, kept on her course. The frigate Comberland, which was anchored about three miles distant from the rebel steamer at the time of this piratical foray, immediately opened fire, one shot going over the enemy, and several others falling short. To day General Betler has ordered a detachment of lifty men from Companies A and G, of the Third Massichusetts regime board the Cataline, and three pieces of artillery,

which is a rifled cinnon.

The experiments made on Saturday hast with a battery of Dablerca rifled cant on, from the Rio Raps, on the chel batteries at Sewall's Point, have been eminently successful, the shot and shall entering the reband scattering the entmy in the vicenity. I been able to get the efficial report of the expendent will do so if it is procurable, and forward

cen able to get the efficial report of the experiments, but will do so if it is procurable, and forward it to the Hearth.

I made a superficial inspection this morning of the camp of Duryte's Zouaves, about one and one-fourth mile distant from here, and also of Colonel Townsond's Albany regiment, a little further beyond. At the former six companies of the regiment were undergoing a battallian drill under the command of the Colonel. He was driling them in the manual of arms. Their drill was very satisfactory.

In Colonel Townsend's camp the regiment was on morning parade, under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel samuel M. Alvord. I have had no opportunity to visit the camp of the other regiments in this vicinity.

Everything here exhibits active preparation for a sharp contest. The troops, I understand, are in the best of spirits, fully confident of their success in any future contest.

I do not propose to discuss or write about matters that do not come under my personal observation; but "justice rough the done though the heavens fall;" therefore it take the liberty to express the opinion of many efficers who took active part in the late contest at hig Bethel, that under the circumstances of the case—the unknown position of the enemy before the attack—General Pierce did all that could be done. He exhibited great cochaens and self-possess on, placing himself bettines in positions of great peril, and only withdrew his force from the field when he saw the utter hopelessness of carrying the smooth bore muskets. A few of that regiment succeeded in borrowing a few Minie murkets from the Vermont regiment, with which they did great execution.

Four companies of Duryse's Zonaves, under the command of Lieut Col Warren, left the cump this morning on a secut and reconnoissance to the interior, and will be absent for two days.

FORTERS MONROE, June 18, 1851. Arrival of the Frigate Minnesota with Privates Prison-er-A Rebel Steamer-Matters at Newport New-A Reconnoitring Party-The Late Major Winthrop-General

Health of the Troops-The Naval Brigade, de. The steam frigate Minnesota arrived at this point to-day from Charleston, baving on board the thirty prisoner captured on board the privateer Savannah, of Savannah river, by the United States brig Perry. They will be incarcerated in the fort until a transport is ready to take them within the judicial district of one of the United States courts, to be disposed of according to law. The Minn-sota on her arrival exchanged salutes with the fri-gate Cumberland. When the salutes were fired fifty or sixty rebels ran down on the bend, near Sewali's Pointtwo and a balf miles distant. They were espied from lort Calhoun, at the Rip Raps, when one or two shot from the rifled cannon from that fort made them scampe

half of Newport News camp to-day. As soon as she was sighted the columbiads in the battery there were got ready for action; but the piratical craft was too wise to come within effective range. The First Vermont, Fourth New York, Hawkins' Zonaves and Colonel Bendix's regiment comprise the garrison at Newport News. Their amp is well chosen, on an elevated plateau. The location is healthy and desirable. The commissariat depart ment's improving. The water there is very good. The troots drill about six hours a day, divided between bates iten movements and company drill. The recontoiring party from Colonel Duryce's contacts, under the cimmand of Lieutenant Colonel

Monarcs, under the cimmand of Lieutenant Colonel Warren, alluded to in my last letter, consisted of four companies, who accompanied Captain Smith, of the United States Engineer Corps. They proceeded about six nulles from camp to the vicinity of the Bethel, and near enough to that place to see the rebels picket mand. The reconnoiseance was full and satisfactory. The party intended to remain from camp about forty eight hours, but they succeeded better than they anticipated and returned at midnight.

The transport Cataline, plying daily between this place and Newport News, and which was chased by a folder teamer a few days ago and fired at, has been armed with a rife counce and a detachment of troops placed on heard, also a sum detachment from the Naval Erigade, CONTINEED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.